

REMARKS

Claims 1-40 are pending in the instant application. Claims 24, 33 and 39 are rejected. Claims 24 and 33 are amended. No new matter has been added as a result of the amendments made herein.

102 Rejections

Claims 24 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Yamada et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,574,225). Claims 24 and 33 are amended herein to obviate the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(b). More specifically, the limitations of objected to Claims 25 and 34 have been added to Claims 24 and 33 respectively. Consequently, the Applicants respectfully request that the 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) rejection of Claims 24 and 33 be withdrawn.

Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Reynolds et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,574,225). The Applicant has reviewed the cited reference and respectfully submits that the present invention as is recited in Claim 39 is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious by Reynolds et al.

The Examiner is respectfully directed to independent Claim 39. Claim 39 is reproduced in its entirety below for the convenience of the Examiner:

39. (original) A computer-readable medium having stored thereon instructions for performing a method for synthesizing and synchronizing a timing reference signal in a network, comprising the steps of:

- a) generating a constant-frequency signal at a target device;
- b) generating data representing said constant frequency signal;
- c) receiving a network packet containing data representing a timing reference signal at said target device from a source device;

- d) extracting said data representing said timing reference signal from said network packet;
- e) comparing said data representing said timing reference signal with said data representing said constant frequency signal; and,
- f) adjusting said constant frequency signal based on said comparison of said timing reference signal and said constant frequency signal. (emphasis added)

Reynolds et al. does not anticipate or render obvious a method for providing a timing reference signal in a network that includes “extracting said data representing said timing reference signal from said network packet” as is set forth in Claim 39. Reynolds et al. only shows a system for recovering clock signals. Reynolds et al. discloses that a media sync signal and a transmission clock signal that are both generated at a master node (equated in the Office Action to the recited source device) are correlated to generate phase correlation information that is transmitted to a slave node.

In marked contrast, Applicants’ independent Claim 39 teaches that data representing a timing reference that is received from a source device is extracted from a network packet. More specifically, while Reynolds is concerned with generating a signal from other signals that are generated at a master node (equated in the Office Action to the source device of Applicants’ Claims) from which a clock signal is recovered at a slave node (equated in the Office Action with the target device of Applicants’ Claims), Applicants’ independent Claim 39 recites that a target device extracts data that represents a timing signal from a packet that is received from a source device.

Consequently, Reynolds et al. does not teach or suggest the Applicants' invention as is set forth in Claim 39. Therefore, the Applicants respectfully submit that Reynolds et al. does not anticipate or render obvious the present claimed invention as is recited in Claim 30 and as such, Claim 39 is in condition for allowance.

Conclusion

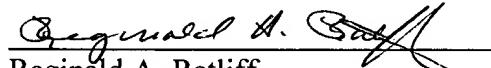
In light of the above-listed remarks, the Applicants respectfully request allowance of the remaining Claims.

The Examiner is urged to contact the Applicants' undersigned representative if the Examiner believes such action would expedite resolution of the present Application.

Respectfully submitted,

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